DECEMBER. 1782. THE NUMB. 2740.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1782.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
TUESDAY, December 3, 1782.

The Bill, entituled, "An Act for the ſale of certain "lands therein mentioned, for the purpoſe of redeeming "and paying off the certificates of depreciation given to "the officers and ſoldiers of the *Pennſylvania* line, or "their repreſentatives; and for appropriating certain "other lands therein mentioned for the uſe of the ſaid "officers and ſoldiers, to be divided off to them ſeverally "at the end of the war," was read the ſecond time and debated by paragraphs:

Ordered to be tranſcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk
of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *for the ſale of certain lands therein mentioned, for the purpoſe of redeeming and paying off the certificates of depreciation given to the officers and ſoldiers of the* Pennſylvania *line, or their repreſentatives; and for appropriating certain other lands therein mentioned for the uſe of the ſaid officers and ſoldiers, to be divided off to them ſeverally at the end of the war.*

WHEREAS it was enacted by a law of this Commonwealth, paſſed the eighteenth day of *December*, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, entituled "*An* ACT *to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts of the troops "of this State, in the ſervice of the United States, and for "other purpoſes therein mentioned*," That the certificates of depreciation given to the officers and ſoldiers of the *Pennſylvania* line ſhould be receivable at the Land Office of this State, equal to gold and ſilver, in the payment of the purchaſe money of unlocated lands, if the poſſeſſor or poſſeſſors of the ſame ſhould think proper to purchaſe ſuch lands:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame,* That for the more ſpeedy and effectual complying with the intentions of the law aforeſaid, there be, and hereby is located and laid off, a certain tract of land as follows, beginning where the weſtern boundary of this State croſſes the *Ohio* river; thence up the ſaid river to *Fort Pitt*; thence up the *Alliegany* river to the mouth of *Mogulbugblititon* creek; thence by a weſt line to the weſtern boundary of this State; thence ſouth by the ſaid boundary to the place of beginning. All which tract of land, as aforeſaid, is hereby appropriated as a farther fund for the purpoſe of redeeming the certificates aforeſaid, and ſhall, for that purpoſe, be laid out and diſpoſed of as follows; that is to ſay. the Surveyor General of this State ſhall cauſe the aforeſaid tract of land to be laid out into lots of not leſs than two hundred acres, nor more than three hundred and fifty acres each, numbering the ſaid lots numerically on the draught or plot of the country aforeſaid; and ſhall as ſoon as the ſame is compleated, together with the Secretary of the Land Office and the Receiver General, proceed to ſell the ſame lots in numerical order, at ſuch times and places, and under ſuch regulations, as ſhall be appointed by the Supreme Executive Council; the full conſideration bid at ſuch ſales to be paid into the Receiver General's Office, either in gold or ſilver, or in the certificates aforeſaid; upon full payment of which conſideration, together with all fees of the different offices, patents to be iſſued in the uſual form to the ſeveral buyers or vendees, the different ſums in ſpecie that may be paid into the Receiver General's Office, to be paid over by him to the Treaſury of this State, for the purpoſe of redeeming ſuch certificates as may remain unſatisfied at the end of ſuch ſales.

And whereas the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth did, by their Reſolve of the 7th day of *March*, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, promiſe to the officers and privates belonging to this State, in the fœderal army, certain donations and quantities of land, according to their ſeveral ranks as therein ſet forth, to be ſurveyed and divided off to them ſeverally at the end of the war.

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That for the purpoſe of effectually complying with the letter and intention of ſaid Reſolve, there be, and it is hereby declared to be located and laid off, a certain tract of country, beginning at the mouth *Mogulbugblititon* creek; thence by a ſtraight line to the mouth of *Caghnawaga* creek; thence due north to the northern boundary of this State; thence weſt by the ſaid boundary to the north-weſt corner of the State; thence ſouth by the weſtern boundary of the State, to the north-weſt corner of lands appropriated by this act for diſcharging the certificates herein mentioned; and thence by the ſame lands eaſt, to the place of beginning: Which ſaid tract of country ſhall be reſerved and ſet apart for the only and ſole uſe of fulfilling and carrying into execution the ſaid Reſolve:

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no location, ſurvey, right or claim whatſoever, heretofore made, of or upon any of the ſaid lands contained within the bounds aforeſaid, ſhall be valid or of any effect in law, until the claims and demands of the ſaid officers, non-commiſſioned officers and private men, their heirs, executors or adminiſtrators, founded on the reſolve, be fully and compleatly ſatisfied and performed:

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all officers and private men entituled to land as aforeſaid ſhall, and they are hereby directed to make their reſpective applications for the ſame, within after peace ſhall be declared; and ſhould any of the ſaid officers, non-commiſſioned officers or private men, die before their reſpective applications ſhall be made, as before directed, then their heirs, executors or adminiſtrators reſpectively, are hereby permitted to make ſuch applications within after the expiration of the aforeſaid time; and in caſe the ſaid officers, non-commiſſioned officers and private men, their heirs, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall neglect ſo to do within the times limited as aforeſaid, then and in ſuch caſes it ſhall and may be lawful for any perſon or perſons whatſoever to apply to the Land Office, locate and take up ſuch parts or parcels of ſaid lands, upon ſuch terms as the legiſlature ſhall hereafter direct, as may remain unlocated by the ſaid officers, non-commiſſioned officers and private men, their heirs, executors and adminiſtrators.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall not be in the power of the non-commiſſioned officers and private men, or any of them, to grant, bargain or ſell, his or their ſhare of the land hereby appropriated for their uſe, or any part thereof, until the ſame ſhall be actually ſurveyed and laid off as aforeſaid, and that every ſuch ſale or conveyance ſhall be abſolutely null and void to all intents and purpoſes.

Meſſrs. HALL and SELLERS,

The encloſed amendment to the Bill for the redemption of the officers and ſoldiers Certificates was propoſed in the late ſitting of the Aſſembly. Your publiſhing it in your next paper, with the annexed Query, will oblige, Your's, J. F.

AT the end of ſuch ſales---It was moved and ſeconded to inſert next after the words, "That is to ſay," the following amendment, viz.---The officers of the Land-Office ſhall, within two months after the paſſing of this act, proceed in the uſual mode to open the Land-Office for the ſale of the lands aforeſaid, to ſuch officers, ſoldiers, and their repreſe ſatives only, as may have preſerved their Certificates unalienated, or to ſuch perſon or perſons as may make payment in ſpecie, at the rate of *Pounds* ſpecie for every 100 acres, to be paid by ſuch officer or ſoldier, or other perſons in his, her or their own Certificates; and touching any alienation of the ſame, ſuch officer, ſoldier, or their repreſentatives, ſhall anſwer on oath before a member of the Supreme Executive Council, or before ſome other proper perſon appointed by the Council, if required: And ſuch officer, ſoldier or other perſon, having filed his location, and paid the conſideration in his, her or their own proper Certificates, ſhall, on payment of the uſual fees of office, obtain a warrant, ſurvey and patent in the uſual form---The office to continue open as aforeſaid for the term of four months only; at the end of which time, the Surveyor-General ſhall cauſe the reſidue of the lands aforeſaid to be laid out into lots, &c. Whereupon the yeas and nays were called by Mr. Delany and Mr. Magoffin, and are as follow, viz.

YEAS. Samuel Morris, Sharp Delany, George Gray, Iſaac Gray, Thomas Reeſe, Henry Hill, James Morris, Samuel Aſhmead, Jacob Ruſh, Chriſtopher Kucher, S. J. Attlee, Abraham Scott, James Jacks, Matthias Slough, Joſeph Magoffin, Michael Smyſer, Michael Hahn, Thomas Lilly, Daniel Clymer, William Maclay, John Carnahan, Mathew Ritchie.

NAYS. John Steinmetz, Thomas Long, Joſeph Savage, Joſeph Thomas, Perſifor Frazer, Thomas Strawbridge, David Thomas, John Lindſey, James Boyd, Joſeph Montgomery, John Whitehill, John Craig, William Brown, James Mercer, John Hay, Robert M'Pherſon, Moſes M'Clean, Patrick Scott, Stephen Duncan, William Brown (Cumberland) John Carothers, James M'Clean, James Johnſton, Jonathan Hoge, Patrick Maxwell, Chriſtian Lower, Abraham Lincoln, Jonas Hartzel, Jacob Arndt, Jacob Strond, Robert Latimer, Charles Ceſſne.

And ſo it was determined in the negative.

QUERY.

IS it not evident at firſt bluſh, that the above Bill, as publiſhed for conſideration, without the foregoing amendment, will enable ſordid ſpeculators to obtain every foot of land originally intended as a reward for theſe brave men, who by their unwearied exertions and patriotic perſeverance have freed their country from tyranny, and nearly eſtabliſhed a glorious independence?

John and William Montgomery,
At their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, oppoſite the Old Ferry,
HAVE FOR SALE,
7 by 9 }
8 by 10 } French and Engliſh Window Glaſs,
9 by 11 }
White and brown Havanna Sugar,
Muſcovado and Loaf Ditto,
Bohea Tea, Weſt-India Rum, Indigo,
Beef and Pork. ¶

To be SOLD by public Vendue,
On THURSDAY, the 26th day of December next, on the premiſes,
TWO valuable PLANTATIONS or TRACTS of LAND, ſituated in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, late the eſtate of JAMES M'CONNAUGHY, deceaſed, one of which contains about 250 acres, now in tenure of Abraham Beatty, about 150 of which is cleared and good plough land, 10 or 12 acres of good meadow, the remainder well timbered, the whole well watered; adjoining this tract lies M'Connaughy's forge and merchant-mill. The other tract, now in tenure of James Cupples, lies about 17 miles from the former, within one mile of Brandywine Meeting-houſe, containing 156 acres and allowance, near 100 whereof is cleared and good plough land, three or four acres of meadow made, the remainder well timbered, the whole well watered. There are on both plantations good dwelling-houſes, barns and orchards. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, and any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, may apply to JAMES MOORE, Eſq; or to JOHN ELLIOT, near the premiſes. An indiſputable title will be given. The ſale to begin at ſaid Beatty's, at 10 o'clock ſaid day.
DANIEL GRIFFITH,)
MICHAEL GRAHAM,) Executors.
Nov. 25. JOHN ELLIOT,)

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD by the Printers hereof,
POOR RICHARD'S
BOOK AND POCKET
ALMANACKS,
For the YEAR of our LORD, 1783.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

GENTLEMEN,

As you admitted in your paper of the 4th inſtant, a letter from a Member of Aſſembly, containing ſome reflections on ſundry characters in this city, you will doubtleſs publiſh the anſwer, which we can aſſure your readers is as authentic and genuine as the letter you have printed.

DEAR SIR,

I DULY received your favour of the 29th November, containing your narrative of the proceedings of the Houſe of Aſſembly, and the ſtate of parties with you, which, agreeable to your deſire, I communicated to John ------ and David ------, but though you offer to ſwear to it, your character (as I have often told you in private) is ſuch that it would not give it any credit. Why offer to ſwear to it, ſay they, if you did not know you otherwiſe wanted credit; beſides, added they, he that is ſo ready to ſwear will lie, and our couſins infirmity is too well known to be concealed: In ſhort, leaſt ſaid was ſoonеſt mended. Beſides, very unluckily for you, John ------ has been in town, though you did not ſee him, and has brought home quite a different account of things; and the worſt of it is, he brought with him the votes of the laſt year, by which we find your party ſpent above 3000l. diſputing about an election, and when you found you could not blacken Mr. Reed or Lacy or any of the party, M'Clay and one Smyſer of York ſhamm'd ſickneſs and kept away from the Houſe, ſo that there never was any deciſion upon it. I ſuppoſe this is one of the ſhocking waſtes of public money you ſpoke of. Beſides, you gave away 700l. in a ſingle vote to George Gray, a brother member, for a bridge which ought to have been divided amongſt the ſhip carpenters of Kenſington and Southwark, whoſe timber was ſtolen by the enemy to make that very bridge: Reed and his Council got the bridge valued by reputable men at 750l. you made a preſent of it for 150l. ſtate money, at four for one. He had got a number of other inſtances of the like kind, and what could we ſay---there were the votes, and then he had a certificate about the bridge, ſigned by Eyres, Ruſh and Caſtrup: Indeed I wiſh you had not ſaid any thing about public money; the more you ſtir, &c. &c. &c.

As to Matlack, John tells us that about a year ago, thinking your party was like to be uppermoſt, he was taken off by one Francis (a tory) and ſome others, made a Director of the Bank, and his head turn'd ſo, that he deſerted his old friends, and has been connected with you for a long time; nay, John ſays he actually ſaw him going to dine with the great Financier and a company of your friends laſt Wedneſday, which is ſtrange if he is ſuch a rogue. But let me aſk you, if he is ſo bad, why you have not called him to account for above two years that you have been in the Aſſembly, and your party had the ſtaff in your own hands? It ſeems you never thought of it till juſt before the laſt election, and then paſſed a haſty reſolve to give yourſelves a little credit, and even now John ſays, that he heard one of your party plead for him an hour together. John further ſays that one Gilpin, an exciſe officer, who is one of your party and a great bully at elections, has been found ſadly deficient, having not made the entry of his ſeizures and permits, but this diſcovery was not made by the Houſe, who never thought his accounts worth examining. Now, John further adds, what if true is a great ſhame to you all, and if it is not you can eaſily detect it. He ſays, that two years ago Mr. Reed, Mr. Rittenhouſe and Mr. Bayard, laid a ſtate of public affairs and the revenue of the State before the Houſe, and pointed out all the deficiencies of exciſe, tavern licences, &c. in writing, in order that you might enquire into and put them on a proper footing, which if you had done, all the money now ſpent would have been ſaved, but you rather choſe to let matters go on 'till it ſuited your party purpoſes to take it up. You ſee John goes upon facts. Now is it not ſcandalous for you to ſuppoſe any people would ſcreen concealments of public money, when they ſo long ago put you in a way to prevent it. Indeed it will not do. As to paying themſelves with hard money, and the army with paper, this I know myſelf to be falſe; they took paper in part, and when paper ceaſed they had hard money----and pray did not you do the ſame? you know you did; many of the members left their wages for months, and then received them in hard money. The army inſiſted upon ſomething, and there was nothing but paper to give them, and your Houſe voted that one-third of their depreciation ſhould be paid in paper. This the votes ſay. I am very much vexed you ſhould attempt to impoſe on me in this manner. Mr. Clymer waited the whole year and received every ſhilling of his Congreſs wages in ſpecie.

John has given us the whole account of your election of Speaker, Preſident, and Vice-Preſident, but very different from yours. He ſays Muhlenberg is a poor creature, and only kept in the chair becauſe he will go thro' thick and thin; one of our county members told John that the party could not give him up, but his partiality was ſo glaring they were obliged to clip his wings, and particularly in appointing committees, which power they took from him, as ſoon as the ſeſſion began. But if I remember right this man was originally brought in by Reed's party, and oppoſed by yours; how can you then make out, that it was to exclude the Germans from the honours of the ſtate. You might think to gull them with it, but why play your pranks on me? I don't know much of Joſeph Montgomery, but you all voted for him two years running to be a Delegate in Congreſs; he was a tolerable clever man then, but he is Reed's brother-in-law, or rather he was ſo fifteen or twenty years ago: Oh terrible! but if this polluted him, I ſhould think his being Dr. Ruſh's brother-in-law now would cleanſe him, for the Doctor is a mighty buſy chattering fellow on your ſide, as I am informed.

But I now come to a ſerious point, I mean the election of Preſident and Vice-Preſident. You have ſaid a great deal againſt General Potter; By your account of him he is hardly fit to be a door-keeper. Now, we all know him, moſt of us have ſerved under him, I remember in March 1777, General Waſhington gave him great honour for his behaviour on the lines in public orders, and it was then reported and believed, offered him to be firſt Colonel of the 16th regiment, and his intereſt to be a Brigadier; before that he was Vice-Preſident of the Convention when Mr. Ruſh left it. Your own party but the other day were fitting him out in a conſiderable command: He has been Vice-Preſident for a year with reputation: Now, how came all this if he is ſuch a deſpicable creature? If he has not ſo much learning as your new Preſident, he has much more honeſty, and his courage you do not diſpute; but he keeps company with one Oſborne --- John ſays the ſtory is, that in a conteſt for a lady ſhe preferred Oſborne, and his rival for revenge thought proper to circulate a ſtory which he nor any one elſe will appear to ſupport. So General Potter is a bad man.-----O fy, fy!----You ſee, my friend, I know what paſſes in town better than you imagine. And now for your Preſident----To be ſure, a pretty hand you have made of

[Turn to the Fourth Page.]

To the PRINTERS of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

IN reading your paper the week before last, I observed an account of Mr. Reed's sending Mrs. Yard, a tory lady, privately to New-York, with a note to Governor Johnstone, after he had refused his bribe. I said, upon reading this passage to a friend of mine afterwards, that it was impossible, for whatever my opinion of Mr. Reed's *heart* might be, I was sure his *head* would have saved him from such a piece of folly: Upon which he put a pamphlet into my hands, with the following title, "Remarks on Governor Johnstone's Speech in Parliament, with a collection of all the papers and authentic letters relative to his proposition to engage the interest of one of the Delegates of the State of Pennsylvania, in the Congress of the States of America, to promote the views of the British Commissioners," signed Joseph Reed. In the 23d page of this pamphlet, my friend put his finger on the following remarkable passage,---"Soon after this publi-"cation, a person of my acquaintance going to New-"York † (by permission of General Arnold) I wrote "her a billet, requesting her to enquire there for any let-"ters which Mr. De Berdt might have wrote to his mo-"ther, sister or myself; and if she met with any difficulties "there on *this account*, or *any other*, to *apply to Governor* "*Johnstone*; for, whatever my opinion of him was, the "service was so trifling, that I had no scruple to *make use* "*of him*, or any other person, on the occasion, if it should "be necessary; but I, at the same time, accompanied it "with a strong verbal injunction, not to do so but in case "of necessity."

It appears by the subsequent parts of the pamphlet, that Governor Johnstone had an interview with this lady, and that he had address enough to obtain from her Mr. Reed's billet, which was the document he alluded to, when he declared afterwards in the House of Commons (as *well* he might) that Mr. Reed did not view the offer he had made him through Mrs. Ferguson in the light of a bribe.

The only observation that occurred to me upon reviewing Mr. Reed's conduct was suggested by a comparison of the conduct of General Murray, in similar circumstances, at Minorca. A Spanish General offered him a large sum of money to betray the garrison. General Murray not only refused the bribe, but refused afterwards to receive any more letters from the Spanish General. Nay, he went so far as to forbid his approaching nearer than half a mile of his out posts with the provisions he consented to receive for some Spanish soldiers, who were prisoners in the garrison. Every man of honor in America must admire and approve of this conduct, even in an enemy; and when he reads of the *arts* that were employed by Mr. Reed *to renew an acquaintance* with Governor Johnstone, by means of a *tory lady*, he cannot help lamenting the want of an equal firmness in an American Delegate.

An Enemy to disguised Tories and Traitors.

† *Mrs. Yard.*

B O S T O N, *December* 5.

By a vessel arrived at a neighbouring port from Martinique, which left that island the 8th of November, we have the very pleasing account, that on the 6th of that month the Marquis de Bouille arrived there with a number of ships of the line, and 12,000 troops. This event has diffused great joy through the dominions of our illustrious ally in that quarter.

Tuesday arrived here (cloathed with the laurels of York-Town) the first division of the French army, and yesterday arrived the second; the third are exected this day, and to-morrow the fourth.

P R O V I D E N C E, *November*, 30,

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated November 27.

"A brig arrived here last evening from Cadiz, after a passage of 29 days. She brings an account of the relief of Gibraltar by Lord Howe, who effected it with 32 ships of the line only, having evaded the vigilance of the commanders of the combined fleet by his manœuvres. When he arrived off Gibraltar he descried the combined fleet, consisting of 52 sail, and finding it impossible to oppose so great a force, pushed up the Streights, with the other fleet close at his heels, and by his manœuvres led them on near the Barbary shore, where leaving them in a strong current which sets up, he took the Levant wind, and in the morning sailed down the Streights, and compleatly relieved the garrison, taking at the same time one ship of the line, some say six, and destroying all the gunboats; after which he sailed for England."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, December 17.

The ship Congress, Capt. Geddis, of this Port, is arrived at Baltimore with a valuable cargo from l'Orient, which place she left the first of November.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at l'Orient, Oct. 24.

"With respect to a peace I can scarcely convey to you my own ideas; Mr. Fitzherbert is still at Paris. However, when I reflect on the revolution in the ministry since the death of the Marquis of Rockingham----on the advantages the neutral powers are experiencing from the trade on the coasts of the European powers at war----on the disposition of France----and on the variety of interests there is to consult and reconcile before it can take place, I am of opinion, on the whole, it is at a greater distance than many people expect. I believe Great-Britain would willingly acknowledge the independence of America, but for the alliance with France; offensive and defensive, are words they cannot digest.

"The homeward bound Jamaica fleet has suffered exceedingly by a gale of wind on the 17th of September, and since that by capture. Two of the convoy, viz. the Ramilies and Centaur, each of 74 guns, went down; great part of the crew of the former are at present in this place, that of the latter, we are informed by the prisoners, went on board the Ville de Paris, which was dismasted. Several of the merchantmen also foundered. Three New-England privateers have brought seven into this port, and five or six days ago Capt. Barry arrived with four, besides a number I have heard of being in different ports of France. Above five thousand hogsheads out of that fleet in l'Orient----a good sample of Jamaica sugars."

Extract of another letter from the same place, dated Oct. 26.

"Since our arrival, there have been [illegible] sail of the Jamaica fleet captured and brought in here by the Revolution, Captain Webb, and the Cicero, Captain Hill, both belonging to Salem N. E.---Capt. Barry, in the Alliance, has also brought in 4 sail more of the above fleet. The fleet were convoyed by the Ville de Paris of 110 guns, the Ramilies, the Glorieux, the Centaur of 74 guns each, and some other ships---they met with a very heavy gale of wind, in which a number of the convoy was lost---the Ville de Paris lost her masts---the Ramilies was also dismasted and foundered 5 days after the gale, and all the crew perished except 40---who were brought in the prizes. The Glorieux was so leaky before the gale as to be hardly able to float, and has not since been heard of. We are since informed that the Centaur was lost at sea.---The scattered remains of this fleet had not arrived when the last accounts left England. We have had a flying report of a Prince of the blood being killed at the siege of Gibraltar, but this wants confirmation."

Other accounts say, that Admiral Graves, who was on board one of the above ships, saved himself, with his captain and some others, by getting on board one of the merchant ships, that has since been captured and carried into France.

On Monday last the following Address was presented to his Excellency the President of the State

To his Excellency JOHN DICKINSON, *Esquire, President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, &c. &c.*

WE, the Subscribers, Officers of the troops of Pennsylvania in the Continental army, beg leave to present our congratulations on your appointment to the high office you now fill.

Deeply interested as we are in the happiness and prosperity of our common Country, to procure which we have given our unremitted exertions under very great difficulties, we consider your appointment as the returning dawn of that temper and good sense which long distinguished Pennsylvania, and augur to ourselves and the community great advantages, from a person of such known abilities and integrity, and who has had so distinguished a part in bringing about the present Revolution, being placed at the Head of Government.

That your Administration may be attended with lasting blessings to the people over whom you preside, which can alone render it satisfactory to your enlarged mind, is the sincere wish of, Sir,

Your Excellency's very humble Servants,

Arthur St. Clair, *Major-General.*
Richard Humpton, *Col. 6th Regiment.*
Richard Butler, *Col. 5th Ditto.*
T. Robinson, *Lieut. Col. 1st Ditto.*
J. Grier, *Major 6th Ditto.*
T. L. Moore, *Major 5th Ditto.*
William Butler, *Lieut. Col. Command. 4th Ditto.*
Walter Stewart, *Col. 2d Ditto.*
Benjamin Temple, *Lieut. Col. 4th Light Dragoons.*
L. Keene, *Captain.*
John Christie, *Capt. 5th Regiment.*
James Humphreys, *Capt. 6th Ditto.*
Matthew M'Connell, *Captain.*
A. G. Claypoole, *Capt. 3d Ditto.*
J. Simonds, *Capt. Artillery.*
Thomas Douglass, *Capt. 4th Reg. Artillery.*
William M'Elhatton, *Captain.*
James M'Lean, *Lieutenant,*
A. Lytle, *Lieut. 5th Regiment.*
Matthew M'Guire, *Capt. Lieut. Artillery.*
John Streeker, *Capt. Lieut. Artillery.*
John Wigton, *Lieut. 3d Regiment.*
John Stricker, *Lieut. 2d Ditto.*
C. De Marcellin, *Lieut. 2d Ditto.*
James Gilchrist, *Lieut. 5th Ditto.*
Robert M'Connell, *Capt. Lieut. Artillery.*
Thomas Dungan, *Lieut. 6th Regiment.*
J. Van Horne, *Capt. 2d Ditto.*
L. Davis, *Lieut. 5th Ditto.*
Andrew Walker, *Capt. 2d Ditto.*
T. B. Bowen, *Capt. 5th Ditto.*
William Murren, *Lieut. 2d Ditto.*
Henry D. Pursell, *Lieut. 2d Ditto.*
Nathaniel Smith, *Lieut. 5th Ditto.*
J. Pratt, *Lieut. 4th Ditto.*
William Huston, *Lieut. 6th Ditto.*
E. Beatty, *Lieut. 4th Ditto.*
James Carnahan, *Capt. 4th Ditto.*
James M'Michael, *Lieut. 4th Ditto.*
Edward Spier, *Lieut. 6th Ditto.*
T. Procter, *Capt. Artillery.*
William Feltman, *Lieut 1st Regiment.*
Alexander Stewart, *Surgeon, 3d Ditto.*
John Doyle, *Capt. 6th Ditto.*
Robert Patton, *Capt. 6th Ditto.*
Edmund Bourke, *Capt. 1st Ditto.*
Robert Martin, *Lieut. 1st Ditto.*
John B. Webster, *Lieut. Artillery.*
Francis Thornbury, *Lieut. 3d Regiment.*
John Armstrong, *Lieut. 3d Ditto.*
Joseph Ashton, *Capt. Lieut Artillery.*
William Wilson, *Capt. 1st Regiment.*
Samuel Montgomery, *Capt. 4th Ditto.*
Alexander Parker, *Capt. 4th Ditto.*
James Gamble, *Lieut. 4th Ditto.*
Edward Butler, *Lieut. 5th Ditto.*
George M'Cully, *Capt. 3d Ditto.*
William M'Curdy, *Capt. 1st Ditto.*
Francis Johnston, *Colonel.*
Henry Carbery, *Captain.*
Henry Piercy, *Lieut. 2d Regiment.*

To which his EXCELLENCY *was pleased to return the following* ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM oppressed by the honor which you have now conferred upon me, and find it impossible to express my gratitude for it, but by referring myself to that liberality of minds from which it flows, and trusting, that *there* perfect justice will be done to my sentiments.

That your unremitted exertions, under very great difficulties, may soon be rewarded with those lasting blessings to the people, which prompted you to make them, and with that grateful consideration by your country, which is so justly due to them, and that every happiness, in every scene of life, may attend you, is, Gentlemen, among the warmest wishes my heart can form."

The ship Commerce, Captain Truxon, of this port, is arrived at St. Thomas's. On his passage thither, on the 15th ult. off the Virgin Gord, he engaged, for twenty minutes, at thirty yards distance, a brig mounting 16 sixes and 75 men, and a schooner of 14 sixes and 80 men. They were both his prizes, had he had time to have manned them; but a ship and brig of the enemy approaching fast to the scene of action, he thought proper to quit his captures, and make the best of his way into port. The schooner, in the conflict, which was sharp and severe, lost her Captain and nine men killed, and eleven wounded; and the brig had five men killed and thirteen wounded, agreeable to accounts afterwards received (at St. Thomas's) from Tortola, where the privateers belong, and had arrived in a very shattered condition. Captain Truxon's loss is one man killed and two wounded. The ship and brig, which were bearing down on the Commerce, were the Amazon frigate, and the Quaker privateer, of 20 nine pounders. Captain Truxon, on his arrival at St. Thomas's, received the greatest applause for his gallant behaviour on the occasion, as it is the first drubbing these picaroons have met with off that Island.

Monday last the Supreme Court of this State, and the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the city and county of Philadelphia, sat here, but adjourned further till Monday the 30th instant, when the business before those Courts will be proceeded on.

It is expected that the Council in the great cause between Connecticut and Pennsylvania, now debating before the Commissioners authorised by Congress at Trenton, will be fully heard before the end of this week.

Accounts from New-Jersey inform us, that a few days ago twenty-five sail of vessels arrived at New-York, said to be from Charlestown, with the remainder of the garrison of that place.

The privateer brig Holker, Capt. Quinlen, of this port, has taken, after a severe engagement, a very valuable ship from Liverpool, and carried her into Martinique.

It appears (says a correspondent) from some late resolutions of Congress, that authentic information has been received that the enemy, despairing of subjugating the United States by arms, had resolved to try the efficacy of secret emissaries, to seduce us from the cause of Virtue and Independence. The mind of man could not surely have suggested a more ingenious method of accomplishing this end, than by destroying the confidence of the people in their Rulers, and in exciting insurrections against just and constitutional Government. It is very remarkable, that all the commotions in Pennsylvania, for four years past, have arisen from one man; and it is a blessing that can never be sufficiently acknowledged, that this man has at last been detected in an act, which must destroy him even with the remnant of his friends. It appears clearly from the letter of Hamden, that this seditious head of the scribblers in the Freeman's Journal never took the oath of allegiance, required by the law passed the 17th of June, 1777, though he was an inhabitant of the State at that time, and neither a Delegate in Congress nor an officer in the army, and that at present he is disfranchised from the privileges of a citizen by that law, which was intended by the Legislature to draw a perpetual line between the whigs and tories.

On the third inst. departed this life at Bethlehem, in Northampton county, THOMAS BARTOW, Esquire, late of Perth-Amboy, in the 74th year of his age.

Messrs. HALL & SELLERS.

GENTLEMEN,

You will oblige some of your Friends, by furnishing the following Letter a corner in your paper, in order to place an injured Character *in a proper point of view.*

To Colonel FRANCIS JOHNSON.

SIR,

HAVING seen in the Freeman's Journal, of the 11th inst. a very illiberal attack upon you, under the appellation of one Frank Johnson; in order to obviate any ill impressions it may make upon those to whom you are a stranger, we, your brother officers, who have served with you in the most trying times and dangerous situations, and been witnesses of your always discovering that spirit and perseverance, which are the characteristics of the soldier and the patriot, tho' labouring under an infirm constitution, think it our duty to declare, that the charge and insinuations referred to are false, malicious and scandalous; and we do not recollect your having ever been absent from the army, whilst you remained in service, but when compelled to it from want of health, or from your having been sent as an Agent for the Pennsylvania line, to transact business with the Legislature of the State.

We are, with respect and esteem,
S I R,
Your very humble servants,

A. St. Clair, Major-General.
Richard Humpton, Colonel.
L. Keene, A. D. C.
Thomas Robinson, Lieut. Colonel.
Walter Stewart, Colonel.
Thomas L. Moore, Major.

Dec. 16, 1782.

Josiah Hewes & Joseph Anthony,

Having entered into Partnership, have removed from the Store, lately occupied by Josiah Hewes, in Chesnut-street, to the Stores, on the North Side of Chesnut-street Wharff, where they have for Sale, lately imported,

SCARLET, blue, mixed and drab coloured superfine and second Cloths; crimson, green, purple, plain and figured Genoa Velvets; fine Dutch Hollands; a Variety of Silks and Gauzes; tambour'd Muslins; embroidered Silk Waistcoat Patterns; Barcelona Handkerchiefs; Dimities; Dowlas; fine white Florence Gingham; wrought Gingham Waistcoat Patterns; black Plumes; black Lace, &c. &c.

A L S O,

Green Tea; Nutmegs; Allspice; West-India Rum; French Brandy; Spermaceti Candles and Sweet Oil. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE from the subscriber, a certain JAMES WILLARD, of Gloucester county, near Pensauken creek: Said Willard is much given to company and gaming, and lately possessed a plantation on the Delaware, near said creek. Whoever will apprehend said Willard, and secure him in Burlington goal, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges. He was taken in custody for debt at the suit of Thomas Green. by

JOSEPH BRACKNEY, Constable.

Burlington County, State of New-Jersey,
December 10, 1782. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

By EDWARD and ISAAC PENINGTON,
At their STORE in Sassafras Street,
LOAF and LUMP SUGAR,
and MOLASSES. ‡

Havanna Sugars,

TO BE SOLD BY
Andrew and *James Caldwell.* *

To be LETT for a Term of Years,
That valuable PLANTATION,
Situate at Whitetby Creek Landing, in New-Castle County,
Together with 150 Acres of MARSH
adjoining.
For terms, apply to BLAIR M'CLENACHAN. ¶

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT *to stay and prevent suits being brought against sundry Officers, Deputies or Agents, heretofore employed in the service of this State, and of the United States.*

WHEREAS sundry inhabitants of this State, duly authorised and appointed, agreeable to the resolutions of Congress, have acted as Agents for the United States, in the several characters of Commissaries, Quarter-Masters, Forage-Masters, and in the Clothier and Medical Departments:

AND WHEREAS other persons, under the proper authority and appointment of this State, have also acted in the same characters, and, through their laudable zeal for the good of the service, have not only used their best endeavours as public Officers, but have also engaged their private credit, in many instances, for the payment of public debts:

AND WHEREAS the Honorable Congress, by their act of the twentieth day of *February* last, pointed out a mode for the speedy settlement and liquidation of public accounts, and by their resolve of the nineteenth day of *March* last have recommended to the several Legislatures of the United States, to stay and prevent suits of individuals against public Officers, their Deputies and Agents: And it appearing to this Legislature highly unjust that any person or persons, having acted as public Officers, or Deputies and Agents aforesaid, should be involved in distress and ruin, in consequence of their honest and virtuous exertions for the common interest and safety of the public:

Be it therefore enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, *in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same*, That in every case where any action hath been, or hereafter shall be brought, during the continuance of this act, against any person or persons who have acted in any of the public departments aforesaid, either as Principals, Deputies or Agents, upon any contract, bargain or agreement, and which was entered into before the first day of *January* last, the Court before whom such action hath or may be prosecuted shall, upon application, proceed in a summary manner into the examination of the circumstances of such suit; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that the debt or sum sued for was contracted by the said Officer, his Agent or Deputy, for the public service, and that the property for which said contract was made was delivered and came to the use of the public, at the price for which said property was originally purchased by said Officer, his Agent or Deputy, and that the said Officer, Agent or Deputy, hath not had a settlement and payment of his accounts, nor hath sufficient of the public money in his hands so as to enable him to discharge the debt or demand in question therewith, to all and every which queries the said Officer, Deputy or Agent shall answer on oath, or affirmation, if thereto required by the plaintiff, then and in such case the said Court are hereby impowered and required to order a stay of all proceedings on such action or actions.

Provided always, That where any plaintiff or plaintiffs in any suit heretofore brought, or which may hereafter be brought against any public Officer, Agent or Deputy as aforesaid, shall, by authenticated official papers, or other sufficient evidence (for which purpose it shall be lawful for any such plaintiff or plaintiffs to call for and require, and the Courts are hereby enjoined to order to be produced on oath or affirmation, all the books and papers kept by such Officer, his Deputy or Agent, of his or their agency) make it appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in such suit hath settled his accounts, and received payment for the balance due to him as an Officer, Agent or Deputy as aforesaid, from the public, or that he hath sufficient public money in his hands to pay the debt or demand for which such suit hath or may be brought, then, and in such case, it shall be lawful for such plaintiff or plaintiffs to prosecute their suit or suits, in the usual course of law, to judgment and execution, any thing herein before contained notwithstanding. And if public money sufficient to discharge the whole of such debt or demand, for which such suit hath or may be brought, shall not be in his or their hands or possession, that then, and in such case, judgment and execution, with costs of suit in the usual course of law, shall proceed against the said public Officer, Agent or Deputy as aforesaid, for such sum or sums of public money as shall be found, on the evidence aforesaid, to be in his or their hands or possession.

Provided also, That if the plaintiff in any such suit shall recover only part of his debt or demand as aforesaid from such public Officer, Agent or Deputy, such recovery shall not prevent, hinder or be a bar to his prosecuting any other suit hereafter against such Officer, Agent or Deputy, for the residue of his debt or demand, in case the said Officer, Agent or Deputy, shall hereafter receive more public money to pay and discharge the debts or demands so contracted by him as aforesaid.

Provided also, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed or taken to render any of the said Officers, Agents or Deputies, liable for the payment of such debts or demands, further or otherwise than they were or might have been liable for the payment of the same by law before the passing of this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That, to enable the plaintiff or plaintiffs the better to support such suit or suits, all Officers or other persons within this State, who are in possession of books, official papers, or other authentic documents, shall, and they are hereby required, on application to him or them made for that purpose, to make out and certify copies from such books, official papers, and other authentic documents, or such parts thereof as such plaintiff or plaintiffs shall think necessary; which copies, so made out and certified on oath or affirmation, shall be evidence to the Court, so far as they may relate to the staying or prosecuting such suit or suits, and in no other case whatsoever; excepting in such cases wherein they may be considered by the Court as legal evidence.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall be and continue in force for the term of eighteen months from publication hereof, and from thence to the end of the next sitting of the General Assembly, and no longer.

Signed, by Order of the House,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, *on* Friday, *the twenty-ninth day of* November, *in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.*

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT *to prevent the erecting any new and independent State within the limits of this Commonwealth.*

WHEREAS, by the separation of the Thirteen United States from *Great-Britain*, the Commonwealth of *Pennsylvania* hath become a sovereign and independent State: And in consequence of such separation, a government, established solely on the authority of the people, hath been formed; and it being evident that every county hath by the constitution, or by laws enacted for that purpose, an incontestible right to send Deputies to represent them in the General Assembly, and that they have exercised that right, they being now actually represented in this House; therefore all the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, as they are under the protection of its laws, are bound by and do owe allegiance thereto.

AND WHEREAS great exertions have been made for the defence of the frontiers, and large sums expended therein, notwithstanding the embarrassments and difficulties under which the Commonwealth hath and still doth labour in its finances:

AND WHEREAS this Commonwealth is indebted to the late proprietaries of *Pennsylvania* in a large sum of money, payable at the end of the war, and each and every county ought to contribute its just part or proportion for that end, and the unlocated lands within this State are and always have been considered a valuable fund towards paying and discharging the said debt;

AND WHEREAS, notwithstanding the premises, this House hath received information that divers ill disposed persons, letting at nought every principle of public virtue, and pursuing their ambitious and interested views, have caused great uneasiness among the good people of this State, by manifesting the most criminal design of setting up a distinct State or government within this Commonwealth:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, *in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same*, That if any person or persons shall erect or form, or shall endeavour to erect or form any new and independent government within the boundaries of this Commonwealth, as described in the charter, and settled between this State and the State of *Virginia*, such person or persons, being thereof legally convicted in any Court of Oyer and Terminer, shall be adjudged guilty of high treason:

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall set up any notice, written or printed, calling or requesting the people to meet together for the design or purpose of forming a new and independent government as aforesaid, such person or persons, and all others who shall assemble themselves for that purpose, in consequence of such notice, shall be adjudged guilty of high treason.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons, at any meeting of the people, convened for the purpose aforesaid, or for any other purpose, shall maliciously and advisedly recommend or desire them to erect or form any new government, in any part of this State, independent of the present, or shall read to them any new form of a Constitution, with design to induce them to adopt the same, as a new and independent Constitution, every such person or persons, being thereof legally convicted, shall be adjudged guilty of high treason.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing contained in this act shall extend, or be construed to extend to the dispute now subsisting between the State of *Pennsylvania* and the State of *Connecticut*, respecting their limits, boundaries or jurisdiction.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall commit any offence against this act, every such offender shall be tried in any county within this Commonwealth, if the Supreme Executive Council shall think proper to order and direct said trial to be had in any other county than that in which the offence may have been committed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any person or persons, who shall offend against this act, and shall be thereof legally convicted, by the evidence of two sufficient witnesses, in any Court of Oyer and Terminer within this Commonwealth, he or they shall be adjudged guilty of high treason, and shall suffer death; and his or their estate is hereby declared to be forfeited to this Commonwealth.

And in order the more effectually to prevent the mischiefs which this act is intended to guard against and remedy, *Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Supreme Executive Council shall be, and they are hereby enabled to call out the militia of such counties, as they may think necessary to prevent or suppress any attempts to set up a new and independent government in any county or counties within the boundaries of this Commonwealth, as above mentioned.

Signed, by Order of the House,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, *Speaker.*

Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, *on* Tuesday, *the third day of* December, *in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.*

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

*** The PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY meets on Friday next, at six o'clock in the evening, *at the University*. The Members are requested to take notice, that the General Election for officers will be held, according to charter, on the first Friday in January, and that the place for holding the election is to be agreed on at the next meeting. T. MATLACK, Secretary.

Philadelphia, December 11, 1782.

WHEREAS many of the PUBLIC LAMPS in this city have been wantonly broke, the cups and oil taken out, and otherwise damaged; the Wardens have thought fit to publish the following extracts of a law for regulating and continuing the nightly watch, enlightening the streets, lanes and alleys of the city of Philadelphia, and for other purposes therein mentioned, offering a reward of TEN POUNDS to any person that will apprehend and bring to justice such offenders. And also do request the inhabitants, at whose expence the lamps and pumps are supported, to give information of all damages done to said lamps, or the public pumps, either wilfully or accidentally.

X. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall and do, after the publication of this act, wilfully or maliciously break and carry away the handles of any of the pumps within the said city, or otherwise injure or damage the same, every person so offending, and being thereof convicted by lawful testimony of one or more witnesses, before one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said city, shall, for the first offence, forfeit and pay the sum of Five Pounds for each pump so broken or damaged; and for the second and every other offence, the sum of Ten Pounds.

XVI. And whereas several evil disposed persons have broken, and may wilfully and maliciously break and destroy the lamps hung out in the streets, lanes and alleys of the said city: To prevent the like malicious practices for the future, Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons shall and do, from and after the publication of this act, wilfully or maliciously break, throw down or extinguish any lamp, that is or shall be hung out, or set up to light the said streets, lanes or alleys, or shall wilfully and maliciously damage the post, iron or other furniture thereof, every person so offending therein, and being thereof convicted, by the lawful testimony of one or more witness or witnesses, in any Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the said city, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty-five Pounds for each lamp so broken, thrown down, extinguished, or otherwise damaged, and for each post, iron, or other furniture thereof so broken or damaged. And if any person or persons shall accidentally or undesignedly break, throw down, or extinguish any of the lamps aforesaid, or damage any of the said posts, irons, or centry boxes, and having so done, shall fail of giving notice thereof to some one or more of the said Wardens, within twenty-four hours from the time of the said damage being done, every person so failing to give notice shall forfeit double the sum of money necessary, in the judgment of the Wardens aforesaid, to repair the same; but if notice be by him given as aforesaid, he shall only pay so much as, in the judgment of the Wardens aforesaid, will fully repair the damage done, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

XXVII. And be it likewise further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any bound servant, Negroe or Mulatto slave, be convicted of wilfully and maliciously incurring any of the fines and penalties mentioned in this act, he, she or they shall be whipped on the bare back, with twenty-one lashes, at the public whipping-post, and kept on bread and water at hard labour, in the public work-house, three days, unless the master or mistress of such bound servant or slave, or some other person, shall pay the fine or penalty so incurred.

JUST PUBLISHED,
At BELL's *Book-store, in Third-street,*
(Price HALF A DOLLAR)
The FIRST VOLUME of
THE MAN OF THE WORLD,
A new work of entertainment, by Mr. MACKENZIE of Edinburg, Author of Julia de Roubigne, and of the Man of Feeling.

This work of sentiment refin'd,
To knowledge leads the willing mind;
Young men, and maidens, all attend,
For you this view of life is penn'd. ANON.

The second Volume of this new work of entertainment will be published about fourteen days from this date.

And the third Volume, which will compleat the work, will be finished about one month from this date. Price *Half a Dollar* each volume.

Now selling at BELL's *Book-store in Third-street,*

1. The Man of Feeling, with the Sentimental Sailor. Price *One Dollar.*
2. History of Emma Corbett, three volumes. Price *Half a Dollar* each volume.
3. Lord Littleton's Familiar Letters to his Friends, with his Poems on several Occasions. Price *One Dollar.*
4. Lessons in Elocution, being modern miscellaneous pieces from the best Authors, for the perusal of persons of taste, and the improvement of youth. Price *Three Dollars.*
5. Perry's Royal Standard English Dictionary, exhibiting the most accurate spelling, and the true pronunciation of words, according to the present practice of men of letters, eminent orators, and polite speakers in London; upon a plan perfectly plain, and intirely new. *Six Dollars.*
6. Entick's English Dictionary, for the pocket. *Six Dollars.*
7. French and English Dictionary, with the English and French Dictionary, for the pocket, by Nugent. *Ten Dollars.*
8. Sheridan's Genuine School for Scandal. *One Dollar.*
9. Pupil of Pleasure, by Melmoth. *Three Dollars.*
10. Revolution of America, by the honest and philosophical Abbe Raynal. Price *One Dollar.* ¶

TO BE SOLD,
A PLANTATION, in West-Bradford township, Chester county, containing 100 acres of good land, some part cleared, about six acres of meadow made, and six more to be made, a new log house, two stories high, and a bearing orchard thereon. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.
¶ THOMAS WILLIAMS.

ERASMUS KELLY,
In Moravian-Alley, has for SALE,
A NUMBER of BOOKS, suitable for Schools; among which are, Lilly's and Clarke's Grammars; Ruddiman's Rudiments; Sententiæ Pueriles; Introduction to making Latin, Corderius, Florus, Justin and Suetonius, by Clarke; Virgil in Usum Delphini; Longinus, by Smith; Bailey's Exercises; with all Sorts of English Books used in Schools.

Northern Liberties or Upper Ferry.
THE subscriber having furnished himself with two HORSE-BOATS, a SCOW, and all other necessary boats, in compleat order for the care and convenience of passengers, continues to give the strictest attendance to the ferry, and hopes his attention to his business will entitle him to the favor of his former customers and others. JOSEPH VAN-DYKE.
N. B. Entertainment for man and horse, boats and proper hands to attend, are always ready to wait on Ladies and Gentlemen, who wish to go on parties of pleasure or business. †

December 8, 1782.
WHEREAS I, the subscriber, did, in the year 1779, purchase a piece or parcel of LAND, in Richland township, Bucks county, State of Pennsylvania, containing 42 acres, from a certain Jacob Mock, for which he promised to deliver me a good and sufficient title on the 27th day of November, in the year 1782, which promise he now refuses to perform. I therefore forewarn all persons from giving any money to the said Jacob Mock upon the said land, as he has received the greatest part of the consideration money from me,
¶ JONAS HARTSELL.

STRAYED, on the 13th instant, from the Green Tree, in Third-street, a dark brown HORSE, 13½ hands high, about 8 or 9 years old, either 3 or 4 white feet, a bald face, shod all round, the shoes stamped with the particular mark of the State where he formerly belonged. Whoever returns the said Horse to Isaac Lort, Cryer, or the Keeper of the Green Tree Tavern, shall have FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, and reasonable charges. ¶

it.---Did you ever read the fable of the trumpeter? He set other people by the ears then ran away himself----A fine holiday Colonel! when the enemy were in Jersey, and his battalion called on him to head them---not one inch would he budge---he had done with them, and they took the field without him. I am told he struts about now with a uniform, cockade and sword, I suppose the old brown plush coat he wore during the war must be pretty well worn out; as to the sword, I think your party should present him with a handsome mahogany one, a very proper present when a run-away Colonel is made a Captain General. But as he is rather nervous we might forgive him, but what do you say to his letter to his brother to knock up the continental money, and his flight from Putnam; I am told Matlack was employed to arrest him, but the bird was flown.

His Excellency and Mr. Secretary have had a comfortable change of situations. I wish Mr. Peale would draw them at each period. Do oblige me my good friend to enquire where he was from 1776 to the French alliance? Was he qualifying himself to *do you honour, and frighten the English?* Some little time, during the enemy's possession, indeed, he was employed in collecting his rents in hard money, for houses he had rented in continental. Pray inform yourself from Mr. James Logan, his Agent, what sort of mode was used by Messieurs the superintendants of police for the receiving of such debts. He will not deny that he threatened some of his Excellency's tenants, with the Royal process. I am diverted with the oath he has taken to support Independence and the Constitution. To be sure, he can swear. He swore he would never accept of any office of trust or profit under the Constitution. He has kept his word. He as good as swore, he would adhere to General Washington and the cause with his life and fortune; and he kept his word by running away from him when called upon. Now you tell us he has sworn it over again, and I tell you he will keep it till his fear or his avarice induces him to run away again. Great acclamations you say were made at the election. I don't doubt the Tories were all pleased, and John told us that many people assured him there never was greater, except when Lord Cornwallis took possession of the city, which probably is what you meant. Your President I am told, has got a scurvy trick of *saying the thing that is not.* You all thought he had resigned in Delaware; but we are told they knew nothing about it, and are abusing him for his falshood. Last fall he told them he would never leave them; but as neither you nor any of his friends reckon sincerity one of his virtues, he must make it up by hypocrisy. I am told you have had bad luck in getting addresses from the Merchants and the Faculty of the College and Presbyterian Meetings, and that the invitations at the Coffee-house, though inforced by personal application from house to house to drink rack punch, did not prove so successful as could be wished. I am glad to find there is some little virtue left; for to tell the truth we have such accounts of your riotous living in town, that when we compare your time spent with your business done, we cannot help thinking your Sessions more a frolick than any thing else.

The militia addresses are much approved among us, and several are preparing in our county. I don't very well understand what you mean by absurdity or treason in opposing a President because he is the choice of the Assembly. Pray did not you and your party oppose and abuse Mr. Reed all the time he was President, and he was the unanimous choice of the Assembly, where was your treason and absurdity then? Why, old neighbour, you seem to have quite lost yourself.

You appear as much pleased with your Vice-President, who was always thought a mighty stupid body, in the short time he staid at Camp.----I fear you did not do yourselves much credit in that business. I am glad to hear his Excellency is about to publish an apology for his conduct in 1776. Whatever you may say about the addresses and Valerius, you may depend upon it they have great weight among us. That Valerius seems to write fair and decently, why don't you answer instead of abusing him----- this won't do with people of any sense.

I am glad you like your new Delegates. As Osborne is a poor Irish lad, if I remember right Wilson was a poor Scots lad, brought up in Philadelphia on charity, and what has their country or their fortunes to do with the matter? As to John Montgomery I cannot for my soul think what recommended him, unless it was his being turned out of the Assembly for falshoods respecting his colleagues, or perhaps you thought the same talents which enabled a man to seat a pair of breeches would qualify him for a Delegate. If you wanted a taylor for the Clothier's Department he might have done very well. Where was his whiggism till you found it out? Let me tell you its all of a piece.

We desired John ------ to make special enquiry about these stories which Dickinson's party are now bringing up again about Mr. Reed. He informs us, that he has returned to his practice of the law, and was then at Trenton about some State business; this does not look like making a fortune. Besides, the neighbours all ask how a man could make a fortune on a salary of continental money: did the money appreciate with him and depreciate with others: you are giving away (as we are told) all our back lands to make up depreciation to others; now how can one man gain by what others have lost so much. His farm on Schuylkill is a small affair, rented formerly for about 30l. per annum, there is now a heavy ground-rent to the College, John tells us, and it was purchased at a public vendue, and he was well informed that now he does not own a foot of land on Province-Island, nor ever did, more than ten acres which he gave up long ago. Now how can we believe you in other matters when you romance so sadly in these? You observe he did not take the oath of allegiance till 1778, and that may be, for on looking over the acts of Assembly I observe Delegates in Congress and officers in the army were excepted; but will you tell us when his Excellency took the first oath of allegiance, or whether he ever did till you chose him President of Pennsylvania. You say Potter's addresses are all by one hand; I hope none of the militia officers will see your letter, for if you come off with any thing less than a good caning I think you will have less than you deserve. You tell us his Excellency will lay open the tricks of Mr. -----'s adminiistration, and that he is the author of Valerius, we are at a loss to know who you mean, if it was Mr. Reed, why don't you name him as freely as in other parts of your letter. There is something in that writer, be he whom he may, that pleases every body, one such on your side would be worth your whole corps, yourself included. And if your President does not make a better hand of composition than in his last proclamation, we shall be apt to think Captain M'Pherson is in the right of it, who says he stole great part of his Farmer's Letters. The thing may be well intended but it is wretchedly executed, and it is somewhat remarkable that as great a recommender as he is of a due regard to Sunday, he usually travels that day himself, and did so when he came up to take his seat in Council---*Do as I say*, not *as I do*, is his motto. You and your party make a wonderful pother about corruption and embezzlement of public money; now I ask you this plain question, what have you and your party been about since 1780? for since that time you have had the power; I ask what have you been about, that you have not made inquiry into these matters. Have you settled any public accounts?---You have not: how then can you know whether money is embezzled or not? Your cry is about public money and abusing people in generals. Accuse, impeach, punish if you can, if not hold your tongues, we grow tired of your abuse and scurrility: it is become a disgrace to the State, and what I forgot before, upon looking over your letter, I do not see one imputation on Mr. Reed which has not been refuted again and again, except General Cadwallader's, and that I shall wait for an answer to before I make up my mind. Should it come out before you leave town I desire you will bring it with you.

I suppose you will hardly tell me who are your scribblers, though you pretend to know those who write against you. However, John informs us that Jemmy Wilson, Doctor Rush, his brother Jacob, Lewis the tory lawyer, Fallon the Irish priest, Vannost his brother-in-law, and one Frank Johnson, a pitiful tool of his Excellency's, are your scribbling heroes. He adds, that the latter, who was the contempt of the army, and always remarkable for having some special business from it when any danger was expected, has been as busy as his little understanding would admit.

But I must conclude with telling you, that after what I have seen on the votes of last year I do not believe one word of what you say about the tories and proprietary estate. Have you not been eternally courting, caressing and passing laws in their favour. Were they not as busy as bees at the last election to get your party in? are not the proprietary minions always in company with you?---You are only watching a proper opportunity to repeal the test act, destroy the militia law, and then sell us to Great-Britain. But as I suppose we shall now soon have you at home, I shall wait and tell you more of my mind, and am &c. &c.

Chester County, December 6, 1782.

To be exposed to Public SALE,

On the 27th day of this Month, at the House of *William M'Calla*,

Several Lots of LAND,

Late the Estate of Alexander Brown, of *New-Britain*, deceased, viz.

THAT noted place, called M'CALLA's TAVERN, Plumstead Township, Bucks County, situate on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Durham, Easton, &c. containing forty acres of LAND, of a good soil; there are on said premises, a large commodious Stone House, a large Stone Barn, with other convenient buildings for that calling; four acres of good meadow, an orchard, containing near One Hundred apple trees, and some other fruit trees, about ten acres of Woodland; the whole within fence.

Also forty acres of LAND, situate about half a mile distant, which hath been occupied by the said M'Calla, near one half cleared, the remainder woodland.

On the same day to be SOLD,

One other Plantation, situate about one mile distant from said tavern, containing one hundred and twenty acres, with a small log house thereon, a number of apple trees, ten acres of good meadow cleared, and as much more may be made, about twenty acres of plough-land, the remainder woodland.

On the day following to be Sold, at the PREMISES,

A LOT of LAND, situate in New-Britain township, opposite the place formerly called Brown's tavern, on a cross road, leading from Philadelphia to Durham, Easton, &c. and from New-Town to the Great Swamp, Bethlehem, &c. containing nineteen acres; there are on said lot, a commodious stone dwelling-house, stables, &c. an orchard of good fruit, containing near seventy apple trees, with divers other fruit trees, about six acres of woodland, the remainder cleared. The conditions to be made known at the times and places, by

JOSIAH BROWN,)
ANDREW ELLICOTT, and) Executors.
WILLIAM SHOEMAKER,)

12th Month, 6th, 1782. ¶

TEN POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from George Pierce's tavern, at the Seven Stars, in Ashtown township, Chester county, the 26th of October at night, TWO CATTLE, one a black Heifer, with a white back, 3 years old past, in good order; the other a red Cow, with some white on her face, and it is thought some white under her belly, 4 or 5 years old, forward with calf. If stolen and the thief convicted thereof the above reward will be given, but if strayed EIGHT DOLLARS and all reasonable charges, paid by † JOHN CULIN.

N. B. All Butchers at or near Wilmington are desired to take notice, if any such cattle are offered for sale; they were seized for Tax and sold at Chad's Ford, the 25th of October, and it is thought are stolen or concealed.

To be exposed to sale by public Vendue,

On the 27th inst. on the premises, in New-Castle county, on Delaware,

THAT noted stand, called GRUBB's TAVERN, the tract contains 136 acres of very good land, fronting on the said river, the prospect and situation is equal to any on it, 22 miles from Philadelphia, and 5 from Wilmington. Any person desirous of viewing may apply to AMOR GRUBB, on the premises, or the subscriber in Wilmington, the terms will be made known on the day of sale, by JOHN GRUBB, ¶ *Dec. 2, 1782.*

Philadelphia, September 3, 1782.

An English and Mathematical Academy,

BY JOHN HEFFERNAN, formerly of the College and latterly of the University of Pennsylvania, is just opened, in a commodious apartment, on the north side of Cypress street, between Third and Fourth streets Philadelphia---Where children, youth and foreigners may speedily be perfected in the rudiments of the English language, and all the practical branches of mathematics; particularly English grammar, reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography and the use of the globes---Fractions, decimals, duodecimals, logarithms and the extraction of roots---Mensuration, gauging, surveying and navigation of every kind---The elements of geometry, plain and spherical trigonometry, algebra and fluxions, with their occasional application to altimetry, longimetry, civil and military architecture, conic sections, projectiles, dialling and astronomy:---together with the construction and use of all such tariffs, scales, tables, plans, maps, charts and designs, as may be thought anywise necessary to embellish or illustrate the whole.

N. B. Said Heffernan will wait on young ladies and gentlemen, between school hours, as usual: and pay the utmost attention to the morals and manners of the youth and children committed to his tuition and care.

Doctrina sine Moribus vana.

Philadelphia, December 2, 1782.

THE Annual COMMUNICATION of the GRAND-LODGE of Pennsylvania, is to be held at the Lodge, in Lodge-Alley, on MONDAY, the 27d of December instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time and place all Officers of Lodges, holding Warrants under this Grand-Lodge, will punctually attend.

GRAND OFFICERS for the ensuing year to be elected, and other business of consequence to be transacted.

By Order of the R. W. Grand-Master,
JOSEPH HOWELL, jun. D. G. Secretary.

Bucks County, November 30, 1782.

WHEREAS the estates of Joseph Doan, Alexander Bartram, and David Burge, late of the county of Bucks, having been in due course of law forfeited and seized to the use of this State, I, the subscriber, Agent for the said county, do hereby give NOTICE, That the estates of the said Joseph Doan, Alexander Bartram, and David Burge, consisting of the parcels and tracts of land following, viz. A Messuage and Tract of Land, situate in Plumstead township, bounded by land of Capt. Robert Gibson, Messieck Mitchener, Jonathan Carlile, and others, containing about 108 acres, having thereon erected a house, barn, orchard, and other improvements, together with one other tenement and lot of land, situate as aforesaid, bounded by lands of Isaac Overholt, William Beans, Charles Stuart, and others, containing about 42 acres, having thereon erected a good dwelling-house, &c. late the property of the aforesaid Joseph Doan.

A Messuage, Plantation and Tract of good Land, situate in Northampton township, bounded by land of Henry Wynkoop, Esq; Paul Blaker, deceased, William Cooper, and others, containing 92 acres, having thereon erected a dwelling-house, barn, orchard and other improvements; late the property of the above named Alexander Bartram.

And a Messuage and Tract of Land, situate in Solebury township, bounded by land of Stephen Tounsend, Samuel Armitage, John Coogler and others, containing 167 acres, having thereon a house, barn, &c. late the property of David Burge, above-named.

All which will be sold, by public vendue, at the Court-house, at Newtown, on Wednesday, the first day of January next. The sale to continue from day to day till the whole be disposed of. The terms of sale will be according to law, as follows; to wit, one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said one fourth part of the purchase money; the remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the said Agent of full payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And I, the said Agent, do also, pursuant to law, hereby NOTIFY all the claimants of the said premises, or any of of them, and creditors of the said Joseph Doan, Alexander Bartram and David Burge, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Justices of the Supreme Court within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

GEORGE WALL, jun. Agent, B. C.

A ROBBERY.

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE into the house of the subscriber, living in New-Providence township, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 9th instant, between the hours of 8 and 9, three men, one about 5 feet 9 inches high, swarthy complexion, dark brown hair tied, pock-marked; had on a dark brown cloth coat and breeches, with a flaped hat; the other about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, fair complexion, smooth face, short brown hair; had on a shirt over his other cloaths, loose white overalls, much too big, with a large cocked hat; the third, who stood at the door, was of a fair complexion, pale faced, short brown hair; had on an old fashioned claret coloured cloth coat much faded, and breeches of the same, broke behind, a large cocked hat, &c. all armed with pistols, one remarkable long in a belt hung over the shoulder. They stole the following sums of money and articles, viz. Twenty-three half Johannesses, one of the half Johannesses was marked with the letters Wm. A. on the face, done with a knife, four guineas, three English and one French, much clipped, 31 dollars and two-thirds in small change, two silver watches, one with a silver face (larger than common) maker's name Corderoy, London, a steel chain, with large oval links, brass key, and instead of a regulator a small steel pin or screw, in which is fixed the hair spring, and serves for a regulator, No. not known, and fastened to the chain with a brass wire; the other a small silver watch, with a china face, with sundry cracks in the face, old cases patched and soldered, which appears, a broad steel chain, with two seals green glass, one with three sides, the other a long seal, in form of a pyramid, maker's name and No. forgot; also the following Loan-Office certificates, viz. One for 300 dollars, No. 1644, dated January 26th, 1778, two for 200 dollars each, No. 2909 and 2910, dated April 2d, 1778, one for 1000 dollars, No. 4319, dated December 20th, 1779, one for 1000 dollars, No. 2232, dated February 1st, 1779, one for 500 dollars, No. 4334, dated April 2d, 1781, one for 400 dollars, No. 4895, dated April 2d, 1781; also one sett bills of exchange on France for 18 dollars, dated April 2d, 1782, No. 354 also one new beaver hat, with blue silk lining, much sweated, one sword, ebony hilt (eagle head silver) double chain, and single guard soldered in two places, on the scabbard middle mounting the letter H somewhat defaced; one small fowling-piece, brass mounted, also a white glass seal, set in silver, impression a dove and olive branch; also a piece of blanketting, marked 15 yards with red chalk, and on one corner with the letters P. W. with brown cloth. Whoever apprehends the Robbers, so that they be brought to justice, and the owner recover the above recited articles, shall receive Sixty Dollars reward, or in proportion for any part thereof.

October 11, 1782. ¶ PETER WITNER.

N. B. A sett of small silver vest coat buttons, and some clippings of gold were taken.

SAMUEL MILES,

Deputy Quarter-Master for Pennsylvania,

REQUESTS all persons who have public Accounts to settle with him, to bring them in immediately. He shall not consider himself answerable for any difficulties that may arise in the settlement of such accounts in the Quarter-Master's Department, as ought to be adjusted by him, to any persons who neglect to bring them in before the first day of January next,---at which time he expects to be out of office.

To be LETT, for a Term of Years,

A Valuable FARM, late of Benjamin Britton, deceased, on the Banks of Neshaminey, about a mile above the Ferry. The elegance of the situation and buildings, together with its vicinity to Bristol, not to mention that there are many families of fashion in the neighbourhood, seem to point it out as a convenient seat of retirement and amusement to the wealthy, while the profits of so fertile and well improved a plantation are no less inviting to the farmer. For further particulars enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

N. B. No proposals will be received after four weeks from the present date. *Philadelphia, Dec. 3, 1782.*

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JACOB LUTZ, late of the Northern-Liberties, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts proved, within three weeks from the date hereof, in order to be adjusted, by

JOHN WEAVER and) Executors.
Dec. 3, 1782. PHILIP CLUMBERG,)

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.